

rights leaders—young firebrands like Stokely Carmichael, of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Stokely Carmichael, you will recall, was recently arrested in Atlanta for allegedly inciting a riot involving one thousand persons in this city known far and wide for its racial moderation, in which riots the mayor, who is a champion of Negro rights, was knocked to the ground while attempting to calm the crowd. The police chief of Atlanta stated, and I think many would agree with him, that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee ought now to be called the "Non-student Violence Committee." And this, of course, is under the influence of its new leader, Stokely Carmichael, or Floyd McKissick of the Congress of Racial Equality.

I wonder just how many Negroes are listening to Carmichael? He has put the matter of "black power" very simply for his followers: "Negroes certainly see that this is the richest country in the world and they want to share in the wealth, and the feeling, whether or not the white press likes this, whether or not the white Liberals like

it, is that if Negroes cannot enjoy part of that dream they are going to burn the country down." Carmichael said that, by the way, in an interview in the National Guardian, the leading Marxist journal in this country.

At a news conference here in Washington, D.C., Stokely Carmichael was asked if "black power" was based on non-violence. He answered the question with a question. "Can you have power without violence?" And at CORE's annual convention this past summer, its new head, Floyd McKissick, stated: "Non-violence in this country may be Christian but it is un-American." I ask you, can anything be more warped or distorted than to say that non-violence is un-American? Can anything be more calculated to incite and encourage violence?

Dean MANION. I can't imagine a more inflammatory statement than the one you just quoted.

Congressman BUCHANAN. What a tragedy it would be if millions of good, law-abiding people should be hurt by a willful band of young extremists who are unwilling to listen

to older, wiser heads and to learn from the textbook of history. Goodwill, progress and understanding have now been placed in jeopardy because a small number of extremists and militants are accepting the help and assistance of anybody, including Communists, and are advocating any means, including violence.

It is to prevent this tragedy, it is to bring about the full proof about extremists and subversives in civil rights, it is to prevent more and more riots and violence that I will continue to press for a Congressional investigation of Communist and extremist influence in the civil rights movement in America. Not just for the sake of a movement but for the good of the Nation.

Dean MANION. Thank you Congressman JOHN H. BUCHANAN, of Alabama. I think we should have this Congressional investigation that you propose. It just might disclose that we are fighting our anti-Communist war on two bloody and destructive fronts; one in Viet Nam, the other in the streets of our big cities. If this is so, the American people had better know it now—before it's too late!

## SENATE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1966

The Senate met at 9 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by Hon. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., a Senator from the State of Virginia.

### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., October 8, 1966.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate is now adjourned.

### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 21 seconds a.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order of Friday, October 7, 1966, until Monday, October 10, 1966, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## SENATE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1966

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

Dean L. Harold DeWolf, Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget."

Lest we forget that Thou art ever judge and sovereign over us, make us aware of Thy presence here today.

Make our hearts sensitive to Thy children's needs, lest we forget the great host trembling in the weakness of hunger and disease; lest we forget the ever-swelling numbers of Thy children bereaved, wounded, impoverished, and numbed by fear in a brutal and seemingly endless war; lest we forget the millions in other lands enslaved by tyranny and the thousands hauntingly near on whom the full light of liberty and self-government has not dawned.

In the pressures and irritations of the day, and in the accomplishment of small goods, O God, be with us yet, lest we forget to hold Thee in awe and to perform yet nobler deeds proportionate to Thy children's appalling need and to Thy sublime mercy. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, October 7, and Saturday, October 8, 1966, was dispensed with.

### HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14644) to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, to extend it for 3 years and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. According to the previous unanimous-consent agreement, all time between now and 1 o'clock is to be evenly divided between the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Who yields time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, the time to be equally charged to both sides.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senate that I think we all know this issue well. It is a simple issue: whether or not we are willing to vote in the Senate, as we have voted six times in the past, to give more than 800,000 people in the District of Columbia the right of self-government, a right that has been denied them. This denial is a great blot on this country, in that we sit here, as a Congress, with the power to emancipate these people, in the sense that we can give them the right to vote. This right is long overdue.

Mr. President, my remarks in connection with the cloture petition before the Senate will be very brief. In fact, my remarks were really written for me by the editors of the Washington Post—I am sure unwittingly on their part. They have written an editorial this morning which, in my judgment, cannot be improved upon by any use of the King's English by any proponent of home rule. Therefore, I propose to make that editorial my major speech in support of the adoption of the cloture petition. The editorial, which is entitled "A Chance for Home Rule," reads:

The decision taken by the Senate leadership to seek cloture against a filibuster aimed at the home rule rider which Senator MORSE has attached to the Higher Education bill affords a fresh glimmer of hope to the Americans living in the District of Columbia. A vote for cloture today will be a vote in the truest sense for home rule for the District—a vote for the elementary right of self-government.

The Senate has endorsed the principle of home rule for the District on so many past occasions that Washingtonians have every reason to hope it will do so once more. As for the House of Representatives, the MORSE amendment will embody concessions designed